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ment. The revolutionists in Hawaii did the same. The Texans elected Henry Smith, an American, provisional Governor, Sam Houston, a native of Virginia, commander-in-chief, and appointed Col. S. F. Austin, a native of Missouri, commissioner of the United States. The President and most of the members of the provisional government in Hawaii were also of American birth or descent. But here the resemblance ceases. The provisional government in Texas was recognized, and she was finally taken into the Union. The provisional government in Hawaii is to be overturned and the monarchy re-established.

EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

It is by no means improbable that the next advances from Honolulu may show that Mr. Cleveland has violated the Constitution and made himself liable to impeachment. His whole course in the Hawaiian matter has been one of usurpation and disregard of constitutional methods. The appointment of a special commissioner to a country where he already had an accredited minister was an extraordinary step, and conferring on the commissioner "paramount authority" was unconstitutional. In doing this Mr. Cleveland assumed the right by virtue of his personal authority, and without consulting the Senate, to appoint an official who should outrank one appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Another arbitrary act of Mr. Cleveland's was withholding the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter till after the adjournment of Congress and concealing from that body the fact that he had such a letter, and that he was about to take a step that might involve grave international complications. Secretary Gresham's letter is dated Oct. 18, and presumably was sent to the President on that or the following day. Congress was then in session. This letter advised the overthrowing of a government which had been recognized by the United States and the restoration of a monarchy. Yet, with the letter in his hands, and with the full intention of carrying out its important recommendation, when he was formally waited upon by a committee of both branches of Congress informing him that Congress was ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make, Mr. Cleveland replied that he had no such communication. He deceived Congress. He was playing a game and wanted to "go it alone." His treatment of Congress was an act of bad faith.

But there is strong probability that Mr. Cleveland will be guilty of an offense much more serious than either of those mentioned, and one which, if committed, will make him liable to impeachment. He has sent a minister to Honolulu with instructions to restore Queen Liliuokalani. This cannot be done without overthrowing the provisional government. It makes no difference how that government was established, it is the only government in the islands. It is the de facto government, and has been recognized, through their ministers or consuls, by the governments of Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, Spain, Japan, China, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Chili, Mexico and Peru. To overthrow this government will be an act of war. To restore the Queen by force will be an act of war. If Mr. Cleveland's minister uses as much force as a single marine in carrying out his instructions, if he even makes a display of force by landing marines to compel the provisional government to abdicate its functions, it will be an act of war. Under the Constitution Congress alone can declare war, and if Mr. Cleveland uses any force whatever or makes any show of force in carrying out his scheme of restoring the monarchy he will be usurping a power that belongs to Congress alone, and will be liable to impeachment. There is absolutely no room for doubt on this point. By every principle of international law the provisional government of Hawaii is as much an established government to-day as the oldest government in Europe. The question of its origin is not in issue. Even if, as is falsely claimed by Secretary Gresham, it was established by the forcible intervention of United States troops, that would not affect the question. It is the only legal government in Hawaii, and has been recognized as such by the representatives of all foreign powers. To overthrow such a government or compel it to abdicate its functions by a display of force or by threats would be an act of war and would subject the President to impeachment. We shall know in a few days whether Mr. Cleveland has been guilty of this crowning act of usurpation.

THE UNION PACIFIC RECEIVERSHIP.

Three of the five receivers of the Union Pacific railroad as now constituted represent the government, while the others represent the leading stockholders. The purpose of the government seems to be to cut off a number of branches which have been leased to the great loss of the main line, and to correct many abuses which have crept into the management of the property. The government is interested to the extent of \$1,000,000 of the bonds, whose interest it has guaranteed, and which it will be compelled to redeem when they come due. The Union Pacific was the first of the transcontinental lines. In fact, it may be said to have demonstrated the feasibility of the construction of such roads. Since the completion of the Union Pacific three through lines south, and practically three lines north of that road have been constructed, consequently, while the original line may have its advantages, it cannot be nearly so valuable a property as it was when it was the only line or when there were but two others. While Jay Gould yet managed, or mismanaged, the Union Pacific, he paralleled it with his Missouri Pacific and used it to depreciate the value of the road in which the United States is directly interested. As a theorist, Charles Francis Adams showed no capacity to improve the property, but left it in a more hopeless condition than when he took it.

And now the road has been put in the hands of receivers. A railroad receivership is merely a temporary expedient. Either the property is sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of its creditors or it is restored to the stockholders to manage when it is apparent that they can meet its obligations to its creditors. If the Union Pacific shall be cut clear of the nonpaying branches, which have practically bankrupted the property, it may be restored to the stockholders, but the chances are that it will fall into the hands of the government, which is responsible for the payment of the bonds. With six other lines, it is scarcely possible that the Union Pacific can be sold for the amount it owes the government. If there should be no bidders the government would have an elephant upon its hands. Of course, it would not undertake to run the road, as a few people would have the government do, but would lease it. Altogether, the fact that the government has a majority of the receivers and that the men who are operating the line have expressed a purpose to favor any policy which will enhance the value of the property lends a new interest to the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad.

RELIEF FOR THE NEEDY.

In ordering the building of additional sewers and pavements as rapidly as conditions will admit the Board of Works is doing a double service to the public—first, in providing needed improvements, and, second, though not least in temporary importance, in providing work for the unemployed. The problem which now demands immediate attention from the citizens of Indianapolis is that of securing relief for this large and increasing class of its residents. The most satisfactory method for all concerned is that of offering remunerative employment. The city, as a municipality, is doing its part in this direction, and with weather in any degree favorable hundreds of men will have work on the streets. But the city cannot give work to all who need it. It is the duty of all firms, corporations and private individuals to supplement this action by offering employment where it is in their power to do so. Some of them have done so, the Citizens' Street-railroad Company, for instance; but others may do more. Work that will keep them from starvation is what those in distress want, not charity. Giving this work is the truest charity, and it is at the same time the best policy, in a selfish sense, for the employing class; for unless the work is found for these people needing it their condition will become such that sheer humanity will require money contributions from every man or woman with a dollar to spare, these to be continued through the winter or longer. This kind of aid is not needed now, and is not desired by the self-respecting workmen of whom the population of Indianapolis so largely consists, and who have done so much to build up the town. It is not a time for emotional generosity, but for calm and judicious business propositions. There is distress, plenty of it, and a prospect of greater, but men want work with which to supply the wants of themselves and their families. There is none of the pauper spirit among them; they are able-bodied and industrious, and ask odds of no one when opportunity for labor is open. But in providing this opportunity and offering it to those who need it most, concerted action is necessary. Societies and individuals who wish to engage in this important and pressing work must organize their forces and operate under a regular system and a recognized head. Without this system, and with every society proceeding upon a separate plan, the greatest confusion will result and more harm than good be accomplished. The Commercial Club has seen the need of this organization, and its plan, outlined in another column, is in accord with the Journal's views. Unity of action is the first thing to be secured, and to this end no time should be lost in co-operating with the club by all interested in the matter. It is of no consequence what organization controls the proceedings, so long as harmony is secured and one plan adopted and adhered to. It is not a time for jealousies or for a thought as to what men or what organizations may gain most credit for the work in hand. It is a serious situation that now confronts the city, and prompt action is necessary. Those who fall into the speedy and do their utmost to alleviate the distress of their less fortunate fellow-citizens in the most practical way will deserve the greatest praise.

FAILURE OF A CORRUPTION FUND.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the fact that the Democratic defeat in New York was accomplished in spite of the use of large sums of money for campaign purposes. Tammany can raise a fund so large from its unnecessary and well-paid place holders that, if money could carry an election, it would seem to have all that is necessary. In addition to assessing its officeholders Tammany extorts large amounts of money from the companies who hold franchises through its favor, and from the liquor interests. The host of employees of the State, and, as it appears, a large number of corporations, pay tribute to the machine and thus are released from their full share of taxation. Weeks before the election it was declared that the Democrats would win, if for no other cause than that they had an abundance of the shew of war. On the other hand, the Republicans never had so little money as this year. There was not an official upon whom the State committee could call for a contribution, while the conditions were not favorable to collecting money from Republicans generally. Nevertheless, the Republicans got out an unusually full vote for an off year, while nowhere did the Democrats, with their abundance of money, rally a full vote except in one or two cities like Albany, where the repeater violated the law with impunity.

The experience of recent years leads to the conclusion that much of the money spent in campaigns is thrown away. Money is necessary to maintain an official organization, to pay for printing and speakers, and to compensate men for making poll lists, etc. The amount required for such legitimate purposes is large, but there appears to be a growing feeling that the large sums of money paid to a class of professionals who demand money at the outset and all along, and who sulk and threaten to go over to the enemy if their services are not paid for, are thrown away. Such men never had much influence, and

it has been growing less for years. At any rate, the result in New York, like the result in this city, proves that elections can not always be carried by an immense campaign fund. A good cause and a first-class ticket are the most potent factors in winning political victories.

THE VETERANS ARE NOT FOOLS.

A large portion of the leaders of the Democratic party have always banked heavily upon the ignorance and prejudice of the American masses. Sometimes they have been benefited by such imposition and sometimes they have lost. It helped them in 1892, when they shouted "Homestead," and went up and down declaring that the protective tariff simply made millionaires of manufacturers, and that capitalists and manufacturers were the foes of the people. In short, they assailed capitalists very much as the pardoned Anarchists did in their speeches in Chicago last Sunday. In 1893 these leaders could not have repeated that imposition, and they are not likely to do it in 1894. Senator Voorhees is an adept in this sort of thing. He has never made a speech in which he did not assume upon the ignorance and prejudice of the people. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, has been a good second for Mr. Voorhees in playing upon the assumed ignorance of the people. Both of them are announced to have in view a fresh attempt to delude the veterans. They are going to attack Hoke Smith and his pension policy. They will find him alive, and they will denounce the present policy of the Pension Bureau as Hoke Smith's.

Do these Senators assume that they can deceive the veterans by such tactics? If they do they insult the intelligence of the mass of them. Hoke Smith is but a Secretary in the Cabinet of a man who treats all his heads of departments as clerks. The policy of the pension department was decided upon by Mr. Cleveland before he made Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior. The present policy was not adopted until the President knew all about it, even if he did not outline it. Even if it had been adopted without his knowledge he could have it changed by a five minutes' consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. The pension policy of the administration was advocated by all the Cleveland, mugwump and most of the Democratic organs as soon as he was elected, and until the declaration of the National Encampment of the Grand Army. It is the policy of Mr. Cleveland in his first administration continued into the present. Hoke Smith is merely the executive officer of Mr. Cleveland—that, and nothing more; every intelligent veteran in the land knows it, and they know it so well that if every Northern Democrat in Congress should beate Hoke Smith and denounce the pension policy as his, they will leer at these Democratic humbugs for attempting to deceive them.

The Kennebec Journal republishes the address delivered by Minister Stevens before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce June 1, 1892, and the address delivered by him at the Augusta Opera House, June 25, 1892. In both of these addresses he states positively that the troops of the Boston had nothing to do with precipitating the Hawaiian revolution. "They never lifted a finger in aid of the fallen monarchy," he says, "or the rising provisional government. The former sought its aid, but neither party had the least assistance of force by Captain Wilute and those under his command. All assertions to the contrary, by whomsoever uttered, are audacious falsehoods, without a semblance of truth." In another place he states that after the Queen had been deposed her fallen ministers came to him and begged to know if he could not use the United States forces to sustain her. "My answer," he says, "was that you can readily suppose it must have been—that the United States soldiers were on shore for a specific purpose, to protect American life and property, and could not take sides in aid of the fallen monarchy, nor with those who were then masters of the situation and were creating a new government." These positive statements of Minister Stevens will be believed by the American people, unless the administration can produce better evidence to the contrary.

Mayor Denny is said to have under consideration the propriety of recommending a general reduction of salaries in the city government. Such a measure would be attended with some difficulty now, though it is not impossible of execution. The charter provides that no salary shall be changed after the election or appointment of a person to office until his term expires, or his office is vacated. Under this provision salaries can neither be reduced nor increased during an incumbent's term of office. The only way to get around it would be for the official to resign or be removed until such time as a reduction could be made. It is to be regretted that the matter was not presented to the first meeting of the Council held on the day of Mayor Denny's inauguration. A reduction of 10 per cent. in all salaries would have been a popular measure, and if it had been done before a single appointment was made there would have been no trouble. None of the Mayor's appointees would have declined, quite a sum of money would have been saved, and the pledges of economy and retrenchment made during the campaign would have been redeemed at the outset.

It is fortunate for the success of the Cleveland-Gresham monarchical scheme that there is no submarine telegraph to Honolulu. If there were the members of the provisional government would have been promptly advised of the storm of indignation raised in this country by the disclosure of the restoration scheme and would be assured of the sympathy of a large majority of the American people in resisting it. As it is, they are cut off from communication with the rest of the world, and, finding themselves trapped, may surrender at the first demand of Mr. Cleveland's minister.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune tells of a man who gave up a business position worth \$2,500 a year and accepted a position under Tammany for \$1,500 a year, and paid a bonus of \$3,000 for obtaining it. He assured a friend that he expected to

make money by the operation. Of course, he expected to make himself whole by perquisites or stealings. In New York, as elsewhere, Democracy is a tax.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express says there is no doubt that Democratic Senators and Representatives are able to restore to the pension rolls without producing any evidence whatever the names of Democrats who have been suspended. The correspondent adds:

This assertion indirectly comes from Senator Voorhees, who intends shortly to denounce Hoke Smith's anti-pension policy. Not long ago one of Senator Voorhees's clerks went to the Pension Office and demanded that Zeb Smith and Peter Schaff, of Terre Haute, Ind., the home of the senior Senator from that State, should be restored to the pension rolls. He declared that these pensioners were good Democrats; that there had been no real proof that they should be suspended, and that if they were not immediately restored Senator Voorhees would arise on the floor of the Senate and "take the roof off of this Pension Office," or words to that effect.

During the campaign similar charges were made by Republican papers in Ohio and evidence given to sustain them.

The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) pays its respects to Secretary Gresham in this wise:

Mr. Walter G. Gresham wants the Democratic party to restore the monarchy in Hawaii. The Democratic party has not been in the habit of restoring monarchies anywhere, and, as Mr. Gresham is not a Democrat, he may have made a mistake in this matter.

It is possible that this new-fledged Democrat may have mistaken the temper of the party, but that remains to be seen. As Mr. Cleveland has given the word, it is probable the party, with one accord, will cry "cuckoo."

STATE PRESS OPINION.

Perhaps Judge Gresham's hand needed another queen—Logansport Journal.

Cleveland administration is going down in infamy and disgrace.—South Bend Tribune.

President Cleveland has probably discovered that it is a "condition and not a theory," that confronts his scattered forces.

The Democratic party started out on an unpatriotic and un-American course thirty-three years ago and is keeping up its gait with the aid of a few renegade Republicans.

While Cleveland's administration represents nothing, it is unanimous about everything. Everybody outside of it is against it unless it be some one who is American and is not a foreign in principle.—Seymour Republican.

We cannot yet hold the Democratic party responsible for all that Cleveland does, nor Cleveland responsible for all that the party wants to do, for they are not always in harmony, by a good deal, and it is difficult to tell which is the worst.—Terre Haute Express.

Any tariff law changes the prices of articles in common use. It therefore affects not only producers and consumers but every merchant of the Nation. Contracts and orders will wait for a decision. Every dealer, no matter how small, has a right to be settled.—Shelbyville Democrat.

The Republicans of this State are looking forward to the next campaign with confidence which, in our opinion, is based on sound judgment. Grant county, which has steadily increased its Republican majorities at every election for eight years, will continue her good work. We confidently count on a plurality next fall.—Marion Republican.

Mr. Gresham must hold a deep grudge, indeed, when he is willing to humiliate the people of two nations—even if one of them is a small one—before the world in order to gain an inch of ground for himself. Walter G. Gresham! How are the once mighty now fallen! Never before has there been a display of littleness on a scale so big.—Warsaw Times.

The publication of that Hawaiian letter by Secretary Gresham is a compliment to the discrimination and judgment of the Republican party in turning him down as a presidential candidate. He is too small a man to fill the position he now holds, to say the least, and his letter is a disgrace to the dignity and importance of the presidency.—Watash Plain Dealer.

Mr. Voorhees is credited with a purpose to restore Hoke Smith's pension policy at the next session of Congress. In lambasting the Secretary he should overlook the fact that the latter, after all, is only Mr. Cleveland's man, and that it is only Mr. Cleveland who is doing anything to disorganize or wound the old soldiers who his principal does not approve of, if, indeed, he does not hate.—Fort Wayne Gazette.

The country has had a foretaste of what free trade involves, and a foretaste is